

7406. Adulteration and misbranding of Big G. U. S. * * * v. 36 Bottles of Big G. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10539. I. S. No. 5547-r. S. No. C-1282.)

On June 10, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 36 bottles of Big G, at Burlington, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 27, 1918, by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Iowa, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On carton) "Big G a Compound of Borated Goldenseal. A remedy for Catarrh, Hay Fever, and Inflammation, Irritations, or Ulcerations of mucous membrane or linings of the Nose, Throat, Stomach and Urinary Organs." (On bottle) "Big G, a Non-poisonous Tonic, Antiseptic. A treatment for unnatural discharges of the urinary organs, Catarrh, Hay Fever and Inflamed, Ulcerated, Itching conditions of the skin and mucous membrane or linings of the Mouth, Nose, Throat, Eye and Ear."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of borax and berberine.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it contained no borated goldenseal, and its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended August 23, 1912, was alleged in substance for the reason that the alleged drug consisted essentially of a dilute aqueous solution of borax and berberine and contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects as a treatment for gonorrhœa, gleet, urethritis, and chronic mucous discharges, claimed for it in certain statements appearing on the bottle label and carton and in the accompanying booklet.

On November 12, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal, and that the empty containers be sold.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7407. Misbranding of Brou's Injection. U. S. * * * v. 40 Bottles of Brou's Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10538. I. S. No. 12953-r. S. No. E-1521.)

On June 9, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 40 bottles of Brou's Injection, consigned on October 14, 1918, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. Fougera & Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle, in English) "Hygienic and Preservative Brou's Injection * * *." (Bottle, in French) "Against Runnings or Discharges (Les Escoulemens) Recent or Chronic and against 'White Flowers' (Leucorrhœa)." (Booklet, in French) "Blennorrhagie * * * Blennorrhée * * * Leucorrhée * * * Injection Brou is Hygienic and Preservative. * * * It is Preservative (preventive) * * *." (Booklet, in

English, French, Italian, German, Spanish, Portuguese, and other languages) "Brou's Injection Hygienic and Preservative for the cure of all recent and chronic discharges of the urinary organs (Gonorrhœa, Leucorrhœa and Gleet) * * *."

Analysis of a sample by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of acetates and sulphates of lead and zinc, and small amounts of alcohol and morphine.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel of information for the reason that certain statements, appearing on the bottle label and [in the] accompanying booklet, in French, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article for the treatment or prevention of blennorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and recent and chronic discharges of the urinary organs (gonorrhœa), were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On September 5, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7408. Misbranding of G Zit Complete Stearns'. U. S. * * * v. 8 Packages of * * * G Zit Complete Stearns'. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10534. I. S. No. 2773-r. S. No. W-417.)

On June 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 8 packages of G Zit Complete Stearns', remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on July 30, 1918, by the Stearns-Hollinshead Co., Portland, Ore., and transported from the State of Oregon into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (On carton) "G Zit Complete Stearns' Stearns-Hollinshead Co., Inc. Portland, Oregon." "G Zit Bougies-Stearns', * * * Less chance for complicated, lasting disease if this treatment is used." "G Zit Antiseptics (urinary)—Stearns' * * * Remember this antiseptic acts on all germ life that may be lodged in the bladder * * *."

Analyses of samples of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the bougies consisted essentially of silver nucleinate and cacao butter, and that the antiseptics contained balsam of copaiba, cubebs, fixed oil, sulphur, plant extractives, and flavoring substances.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements, appearing on the cartons and in circulars and booklets accompanying the article, regarding the effects of the article for the treatment or prevention of gonorrhœa, gleet, sexual and certain other diseases, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On June 17, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*